

SIXTY-TWO RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICERS SLAIN BY MUTINEERS

ONLY 45 SCHOOLS OPEN IN BROOKLYN; FEW OTHERS SHUT

Adequate Fuel Supplies Promised When Buildings Are Put in Use Again.

While the Board of Education, acting on the suggestion of the Fuel Administrator of Brooklyn, to-day closed all but forty-five of the 192 schools of that borough, it was announced that only one school in all of the other boroughs had been obliged to close its doors on account of lack of coal. This was School No. 8 in Queens.

Six other schools in Manhattan and the Bronx remained closed, however, as the repairs made necessary by the bursting of pipes after the holidays had not been completed. These are No. 78 at Pleasant Avenue and 119th Street; No. 129 between 119th and 120th, west of Second Avenue; No. 170, between 111th and 112th, east of Lenox Avenue; No. 4, between 111th and 112th, east of Lenox Avenue; No. 43 Brown Place and 135th Street; and No. 47, Randolph Street and Boech Avenue.

"With the new arrangement made for Brooklyn," said Patrick Jones, Superintendent of Supplies, "we now have the situation completely in hand. When we start up again on Feb. 4, every Brooklyn school will have a supply of coal on hand for at least ten days, and this supply will be kept up."

"It is a problem to supply 8,000 tons a day for the whole city, but we should never have been caught if it had not been for the extreme cold snap. The burst pipes, of which so much was said, were mostly pipes that froze under the streets and not actually in the buildings, so that in most cases the damage to plumbing was unavoidable."

None of the Brooklyn teachers will lack employment between now and Feb. 4. The district superintendents are assigning most of them for work in schools in other boroughs, and a few will be used in the office of the Board of Education until classes are resumed in the schools in which they have been serving.

M'ADOO NAMES DICTATOR TO BRING FUEL FROM JERSEY

(Continued from First Page.)

of the Tidewater Exchange, refused this contention of responsibility to-day. He said:

"The responsibility of the railroads for the movement of coal from their terminals to New York does not stop until the arrival of loaded cars or barges at New York piers. The tidewater piers are in large part owned by the railroads and the work of unloading coal from cars to boats is performed by their employees."

"In the case of Port Reading and South Amboy terminals, two of the largest, the towing lines handling the loaded barges and returning the empties between these terminals and New York piers are operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad and Philadelphia and Reading respectively."

Bearies specified the railroad own-

ership of coal docks on the Jersey shore as follows: South Amboy, Pennsylvania; Perth Amboy, Lehigh Valley; Port Reading, Philadelphia and Reading; Elizabethport, Central of New Jersey; Port Johnson, Central of New Jersey; St. George, Baltimore and Ohio; Greenville, Pennsylvania; Westhewen and Edgewater, Erie; Guttenberg, New York, Ontario and Western.

The ice conditions, Bearies admitted, play a large part in the holding up of coal to New York. He cited the fact that ice in Kill von Kull to-day was tying up shipments from South Amboy and Port Reading. A tow which left New York with twenty-four barges at 6 P. M. on Saturday did not reach South Amboy until 4 P. M. Sunday.

The total amount of anthracite at Jersey tidewater to-day is 232,780 tons, according to figures of the Fuel Administrator. The total of bituminous is 126,400.

RADICAL REDUCTION OF COAL CONSUMPTION IS URGED.

It is the belief of the local Fuel Administrators that nothing but radical reduction of coal consumption can prevent the present coal crisis from becoming worse. In this conviction the Fuel Administrators have begun a tentative tabulation of businesses and manufactures which, together with theatres, restaurants and amusement places, may be expected to come under the category of "non-essentials."

Following is the still incomplete list of "non-essentials" as given to The Evening World to-day by one of the heads in the Fuel Administration:

Theatres, cabarets and after-theatre dining places, billiard parlors, bowling alleys, skating rinks, cement manufacturers which have a year's supply on hand, manufactories of glass, pianos, building materials, crockery and pottery.

Many of these producing plants have stocks on hand for six months or more; others, such as the makers of building materials, have a greatly diminished demand for their products.

HYLAN READY TO LEND CITY LABOR TO MOVE COAL INTO NEW-YORK

Mayor Approves Evening World's Suggestion—Street Cleaners and Many Others Available.

Mayor Hylan to-day announced through Grover A. Whalen, his secretary, that the services of laborers in the Street Cleaning and other city departments may be had by the proper authorities for the moving of coal into the city. There are about 6,000 street cleaners, but only a small percentage of these are at work at any time. There are thousands of others in the Borough Presidents' departments.

"The suggestion of The Evening World that laborers from the Street Cleaning Department be used to facilitate the movement of coal is a very good one," said the Mayor's Secretary, "and Mayor Hylan heartily approves it. In fact, he has already lent street cleaners for that class of work. As a result they succeeded in breaking up several barges of frozen coal on the North River front at 27th Street."

"If requests are made in urgent, necessary cases I know that Mayor Hylan will be only too glad to send men to points where they are desired. This will be done in all cases where there is no doubt that the coal people are unable to obtain the necessary laborers themselves. By this I mean that the city will help coal people whose faith cannot be questioned."

Officials of Miners Face Proceedings for Contempt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—President Frank J. Hayes and fifteen other officials and members of the United Mine Workers of America were to-day ordered by the Supreme Court to show cause why they should not be declared in contempt of court for violating injunctions restraining representatives of the organization from attempting to organize employees of the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company of Wheeling, W. Va.

"MOVIE" THEATRES JOIN FIGHT AGAINST COAL SHUTDOWN

Edict Would Paralyze Stage Industry and Save Little Fuel, It Is Argued.

The State and Federal Fuel Administrators will be asked to-day to appoint competent investigators to verify figures prepared by representatives of 118 legitimate, vaudeville and moving picture theatres in New York, showing why theatres should not be closed. William Travers Jerome has been engaged by the theatrical men to represent them.

Mr. Jerome made the following statement to-day:

"The National Association of Motion Picture Industries, with 2,000 theatres and 20,000 employees to-day joined with the 118 New York City theatres in a petition to Alfred H. Wiegman, State Fuel Administrator, asking him to appoint a staff of engineers and accountants at the expense of themselves to examine their books and investigate their fuel needs and report to Mr. Wiegman on the facts concerning the necessity of restricting their business."

"I delivered this petition to Wiegman in person. A closing order such as he and his associates are reported to be considering would affect the moving picture industry all over the country and throw an army of men and women out of employment."

Representatives of these 118 theatres held a meeting in the offices of Marcus Loew, who made the announcement, saying all the forty or fifty first class Broadway theatres were represented.

Engineers who had made a thorough inspection for the managers reported that if the theatres were closed three nights a week only 167 tons a day, worth about \$1,700, could be saved in those 118 theatres, whereas the Government's loss of revenue from the tax on theatre tickets would be \$11,800 in one day.

Mr. Loew also said that 8,500 actors and 1,200 other workers in those theatres would be thrown out of employment or put on half time and half salaries.

Telegrams have been sent to Secretary McAdoo and to forty-seven Representatives in Congress, calling attention to these figures.

Mr. Jerome's petition to the Fuel Administrators will include a statement by Messrs. Pope & Messer, heating and lighting engineers, of No. 366 Fifth Avenue. This firm said that even if the theatres were closed three days a week 90 per cent of the coal now consumed would have to be burned on those three days to prevent the freezing of the sprinkler systems.

The engineers said that closing the theatres would actually cause more coal to be burned in New York, because "unquestionably the amount of electricity and fuel used in providing heat and light for crowds of people assembled in halls will be only a fraction of the amount they would use if they remained at home, burning their individual lights and using their own heating apparatus."

The presence in town of Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, started the report to-day that he was here to intervene in behalf of the theatre managers in the coal situation.

When seen at the Knickerbocker Hotel, Mr. Tumulty said a personal visit.

"I am not in New York to participate in any way in the coal situation. At the request of a delegation of theatre managers I did consent to arrange for them to meet with Fuel Administrator Garfield. Beyond that I am not taking any part in the present situation. This is purely a personal visit."

The arguments presented to Secretary Tumulty were that no coal would be saved, all the theatrical industries would be ruined, managers, bank-ruptured actors, stage hands and other employees thrown out of work, the big Government revenue from taxes on theatre tickets reduced by half and the public thrown into gloom, instead of provided with the cheer that might offset unrest.

"We could not save any coal even by closing three days a week," said Mr. Shubert. "We would have to keep the heat turned on those three days to keep the pipes from freezing and to keep the offices warm. I don't believe they could be foolish enough to issue such an order, but if they do it will mean the closing of the theatres entirely instead of three days a week, and it will wipe out all theatrical industries. It would throw a million people out of work."

Every New York manager is lined up against the three-day-a-week plan.

200 "A. P." TELEGRAPH MEN TO HELP WIN THE WAR

Will Give Instruction in Wireless Telegraphy on Their Own Time in Twenty-Five States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Nearly 200 telegraph operators in the Associated Press service, responding to appeal by the chief signal officer of the army and the Federal Board for vocational education to supply instructors for National Army men, have volunteered to give a part of their own time to the work.

They will train thousands of drafted men in wireless telegraphy in schools to be opened in about twenty-five States and at each school at least one "A. P." man will assist in the instruction work.

Hylan Takes an Express, But Whitney Beats Him To City Hall on a Local



Mayor Insulted by Remark Made by Public Service Commissioner.

Commissioner Travis H. Whitney, of the Public Service Commission, failed to meet Mayor Hylan at the Gates Avenue station in Brooklyn this morning, which was a pity, as he would have had an excellent opportunity to discover what express service on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines actually means.

As the Mayor defined it to those who surrounded him in a crowded car:

"If they don't stop long enough for you to meet a friend at a station, they make up for it by the stops they make between stations."

Mr. Whitney, who took a local Lexington Avenue train at Gates Avenue nineteen minutes after the express carrying the Mayor had left by the Broadway (Brooklyn) route for Chambers Street, reached Manhattan a minute before Mr. Hylan and was waiting for him when the Mayor mounted the steps of the City Hall.

It was 7:57 A. M. when the Mayor left his home, accompanied by his bodyguard, Detective Sgt. Irving O'Hara. He stopped for a moment to say a word to a street cleaner who was scattering ashes on the icy street in front of his house, then hurried to the station. As the Mayor mounted the stairs after buying the morning newspapers, a train was approaching. Mayor Hylan took the last fight from the ticket office two steps at a time and just managed to squeeze into the first car, No. 1210.

MAYOR STANDS WITHOUT HOLDING A STRAP.

The train was a Broadway express to Chambers Street, but it had nearly left Gates Avenue when it came to a stop for two minutes. It made the rest of the run to Myrtle Avenue without trouble, and at this station another large crowd was waiting. The Mayor, who was standing without holding to a strap, in the middle of the car, was lifted almost off his feet and shoved in a jam against the side door. His main endeavor was to protect a young woman, daughter of an old friend, with whom he was conversing when the newcomers crowded in.

As the wedge tightened, Mayor Hylan raised his hand and pulled the lever of the ventilator over his head. "Open that ventilator on the other side," he called. "Let us have a little air in here."

Just then the conductor, No. 1,272, forced his way to the middle of the car to open the cabinet containing the switch for the electric light.

"In that where you keep your money?" asked a passenger standing near the Mayor.

"No," interjected His Honor, "that is where he looks up the heat."

SAYS ACCIDENTS ARE DUE TO NON-FAILING DEVICES.

The Mayor then entered into conversation with the conductor, seeking to find out what he would do in case of emergency to get such a large crowd off the car.

The man explained that there was an emergency button under the seats which would open the side doors in such a contingency.

"But suppose that did not work," suggested His Honor.

"It would always work," replied the conductor.

"My friend," said the Mayor, "it is not safe to figure on mechanical appliances always working without fail. Many accidents have resulted from faith in these contrivances."

To those who complained that the train had again slowed down, the Mayor remarked that his experience since he had begun to test the service was that he might expect to average about forty-five minutes for the trip to Manhattan.

Presently, the train began to alternate between crawling and stalling, and it was not until it was approaching the Bowery station that it made a tiny effort at speed. This was immediately offset by a run of six minutes from the Bowery station to Canal Street. There was more delay after leaving Canal, and Cham-

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TROTZKY'S POWER WANES; RUSSIA MAY END PARLEYS

Bolshevik Negotiators Return to Petrograd, but May Go to Warsaw Later.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Warning of the possibility of a final breach in the Russo-German negotiations is the outstanding feature of the current news from Petrograd, although the armistice had been extended until Feb. 15. The Russian delegation returns to Petrograd to-morrow, but the peace negotiations will be resumed after an interval at Warsaw.

Premier Lenine has returned to Petrograd and is reported to be taking an important hand in guiding the negotiations with the Central Powers. He is avoiding the limelight. The correspondent of the Daily Mail says that some of the leaders are dissatisfied with Trotsky's conduct of the negotiations, thinking he is too willing to meet the German views, and they suggest that Lenine take his place at future conferences. The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily News reports that the Germans are doing their utmost to stop fraternization at the front.

BOLSHEVIK DEMANDS WHICH CAUSED DELAY IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Germany Rejected Proposal That There Be No Forcible Mobilization of Poles and Lithuanians.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14 (United Press).—Delayed advice as to the final sessions of the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk as received to-day declared that the Russian delegates demanded return of war refugees from the Polish and Lithuanian districts before the self-determination plan was carried out. A further stipulation by the Russians was that there be no forcible mobilization of the Poles or Lithuanians, and that those of this nationality arrested for taking up arms against the Central Powers or imprisoned for peace efforts be released forthwith.

To these demands the Germans replied that they all "involved an internal policy and were therefore not subject to discussion." The Russians announced this answer was unsatisfactory and that they would continue pressing their demands.

The Russian delegates to-day forwarded their version of last Thursday's session. After Delegate Gohlovich had announced the representation of the Ukrainian republic at the meeting, German Foreign Secretary Kuehlmann inquired whether the Russians intended to continue as "sole directors" of the negotiations.

Foreign Secretary Trotsky replied that he and other Russian delegates accepted the Ukrainian declaration of a separate independent existence in view of the principle of self-determination. Kuehlmann insisted that the Ukrainians only be permitted to participate in the conference independently, apparently seeking to establish the double character of the Russian representation and to divide the strength of the delegation.

Trotsky then replied that the Ukrainians' republic was still in process of formation, and Gohlovich, in supporting him, asserted that the Ukrainians and Russians were appearing as "representatives of one front."

According to the Russian version Kuehlmann's efforts were thus frustrated. The conference then agreed to subdivide and discuss the various questions by committees.

Kuehlmann, it was stated, had declined to answer immediately the Russian declarations retarding that their democratic programme offered the only basis of peace.

BOLSHEVIK MUTINEERS MURDER 62 OFFICERS IN THE RUSSIAN NAVY

Horrors of Kronstadt Are Repeated—Russian Town Looted by Rioters.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A despatch to the Times from Odessa reports disorders at Sebastopol in which sixty-two naval officers were killed. It says there were two days of butchery in which the horrors of Kronstadt were repeated. It is added that most of those killed were members of the committee which in 1912 under the old regime held an inquiry into the rebellious sailors' Revolutionary Union, which resulted in the execution of many sailors and the exile of others. The affair, apparently forgotten, has now been brought up against those responsible who were regarded as meriting death. It is reported in

Odessa that the number of officers killed is greater than sixty-two.

The town of Killa, at the mouth of the Danube, which has been called the Russian Venice, another despatch to the Times says, was looted during the Christmas holidays by soldiers stationed there, assisted by hoodlums. Much of the town was burned, the rioters firing the buildings after the houses and shops were sacked. The work was done systematically, showing that preparation had been made beforehand.

TURKS HAVE BROKEN ARMISTICE SIGNED BY CENTRAL POWERS

Reported to Have Landed 20,000 Troops Between Trebizond and Rize.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A cablegram from Kharkev, by way of Petrograd, to-day declares the Turks have already broken the armistice with the Russians by landing 20,000 troops between Trebizond and Rize, and that a submarine of one of the Central Powers has sunk a Russian transport in the Black Sea.

COSSACKS IN BATTLE WITH THE BOLSHEVIKI

Hunger Riots in Which Citizens Are Killed Reported in Interior of Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—According to a Reuter despatch from Petrograd to-day there has been further fighting in the interior of Russia. A newspaper despatch from Kharkev reports that after the Maximilians opened fire with machine guns the Second Ukrainian Regiment surrendered with 7,000 rifles and thirteen machine guns. The commander of the regiment was arrested.

Twelve capitalists, residents of Kharkev, were ordered to donate 1,000,000 rubles for the unemployed. The sum was dispersed by the municipality.

A despatch from Rostov says that Dabaldzevo changed hands three times in the fighting between the Cossacks and the Bolsheviks. The struggle was renewed on Friday, after both sides had been reinforced.

The city of Ufa, in Eastern Russia, is said to be in the hands of the Bolsheviks, who seized the banks and Government buildings.

Hunger riots have occurred at Kojoma, in the region of Moscow, resulting in the killing of twelve persons and wounding of 120. The Bolsheviks have occupied the Moscow headquarters of the Union of Zemstvos.

Idle soldiers in Petrograd are journeying to the provinces and bringing back to the capital provisions which they are selling to the inhabitants at exorbitant prices.

BOLSHEVIKI RAID DIVES TO "CLEAN UP" PETROGRAD

Three Hundred Gamblers and Drunks Taken in One Place—To Make City Orderly.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.—The Bolsheviks are working strenuously to make Petrograd a "clean city." The clean-up was on in full vigor to-day.

One result was arrest of 300 gamblers and drunks in a raid on one notorious dive last night. Other raids netted more criminals and off-raft.

Strenuous efforts are being made to clear up the problems of food administration and to make the city orderly and neat.

BOLSHEVIKI SEIZE CONTROL IN VLADIVOSTOK

Battle With Cossacks Expected, and Foreign Residents Send Calls for Aid.

TOKIO, Jan. 14.—Disorders are increasing in Vladivostok, and a battle between the Bolsheviks and the Cos-

acks is probable, according to to-day's despatches.

The Bolsheviks have named a commander of local police power and is attempting to requisition munitions and foodstuffs. Cossacks are resisting his efforts and members of their "Citizens' League" are arriving in large numbers, fully armed and preparing to resist the Bolsheviks.

Foreign residents prepared to leave the city. The Consular Corps met and sent appeals for aid to all Allied Governments.

AMBASSADOR FRANCIS WARNS RUSSIA AGAINST MAKING SEPARATE PEACE

Issues Statement Saying Wilson Speech Is Best New Year's Message.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, Jan. 13 (By the Associated Press).—David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, in greeting the Russian people on the occasion of the Russian New Year, which is to-morrow, Jan. 14, has issued a statement to the Russian press, in which he says:

"The best greetings I can give the Russian people from the American people is President Wilson's message to Congress on Jan. 8 (Dec. 25 old style), which has been given in full to the Russian press."

The Ambassador clearly states the message expressed about the friendship of America for Russia, adding:

"The Russian people cannot be too often reminded or too deeply impressed by the fact that their hard earned freedom is jeopardized by negotiations for a separate peace, nor that if Germany dominates Russia, their highly prized political and freedom of the revolution will be sacrificed."

Ambassador Francis calls attention to President Wilson's message to the American Senate in January, 1917, saying that the peace outlined is "the same peace Russia championed after the revolution in March, the same kind of peace that the Bolshevik Government of Russia, and the war-weary but gallant soldiers of this afflicted country feel is now jeopardized by German trickery."

School Boys, Sent Out, Cry "Clear Streets and Schools."

ROCHESTER, Jan. 14.—Two hundred school children, indignantly over the closing of the schools, made a demonstration at City Hall shortly before noon, shouting "Clear streets and schools. Clear the theatres." They dispersed after being addressed by the Chairman of the Board of Education.

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